

expediently the peace of the North may be preserved; but in the mean time our armies are ready to take the field, and our fleets to put to sea, for which they want nothing, but the last orders.

*Dantzick, May 27.* Instead of being at all appeased, the disturbances here grow worse and worse. The citizens emboldened by the appearance of the king's commissioners, declare their grievances publicly; and, without ceremony, expose to open view what a few months ago they would scarce have had courage to have whispered to each other in their closets. They have also acquainted the commissioners, that it is impossible to admit of any kind of expedients or abatements in their demands; not that they would not be content to abate largely, if it were possible to do it, without leaving authority in the hands of those who are at present possessed of it, and who, in the space of a few years, would resume all again. We have on account here, that the eldest son of the chevalier de St. George, actually arrived at the palace of a certain noble Pole; notwithstanding which, many affect to doubt it.

*Leghorn, May 29.* The intelligence of the Barbary corsairs has at last brought the republic of Venice to a resolution, to send out several galleys, to protect the trade of her subjects in the Adriatic. She has likewise sent a few frigates to the coasts of Spain, to protect her merchants there; but we do not hear that they have any orders to join the squadrons sent out by the other states of Italy, to cruise upon the corsairs.

*Parma, May 23.* We have a report here which meets with credit, that the republic of Genoa has received advice of the final resolutions taken in the last general assembly in the island of Corsica, with which they are by no means pleased, though it is known to be with the consent and approbation of the French minister plenipotentiary.

*Venice, May 2.* As there is such a great number of Barbary rovers cruising in the Mediterranean, we are in some pain, lest they should communicate the contagious malady of which there is much reason to think they are not free, to the vessels employed against them; and this has caused our magistrates of health to make a decree, by which all the ships which come from the ports and isles of the Mediterranean, and the freights of Gibraltar, are subjected to a quarantine of 21 days.

#### L O N D O N.

*May 23.* They write from Durrkirk, that the fortifications of that place towards the sea are to be demolished immediately, an English engineer being arrived to examine the works, and see it executed.

Letters from Paris advise, that the twenty French battalions, whose march into Dauphiny so much alarmed the protestants in those parts, are intended for Corsica.

On Saturday last several transports were contracted for by the government, to carry four regiments of foot to Minorca, one to Annapolis Royal, and another to the Leeward Islands, for exchanging the forces in those garrisons.

A Barbary rover, with a large number of hands on board, has been taken by one of the Pope's galleys, and carried into Civita Vecchia.

*June, 1.* Tuesday his majesty was so well recovered from his late indisposition, as to walk in the gardens at Kensington for the benefit of the air.

Twenty-five slaves came home in the Crown man of war, lately arrived here from Fez, some of which have been fifteen years in slavery; twenty-seven remained to be redeemed when they came away; the consul was then treating for their liberty.

We learn from Turin, by letters dated the 15th of May, that his Sardinian majesty being steadily resolved to prevent any alteration in the balance of power in Italy, was inclined for that purpose to enter into a new treaty with the empress queen of Hungary.

On Tuesday morning a considerable quantity of French cambricks were seized on board a ship in the river by the officers of the customs, who conveyed them to the custom-house warehouses; and they are valued at upwards of 300l.

*June, 3.* We are informed that the parliament will rise on Friday next.

Orders are sent to his majesty's yards, to use the utmost expedition in fitting out the men of war intended for the Mediterranean.

On Thursday last the third regiment of foot guards went through a new exercise (particularly adapted to engagements) for their officers in Hyde-Park; and the same morning a battalion on duty at the Tower performed the same exercise there.

They write from Warsaw of the 27th of May, N. S. that 800 Russian auxiliaries had passed the frontiers of Lithuania.

that part of them marched into Courland, and the rest took the route of Riga, in Livonia.

An order is signed for the provost, &c. of Glasgow in Scotland, to receive 10,000l. to make good the damages done in that city by the rebels during the late rebellion.

We have advice from Venice, that they are still under very great apprehensions of designs formed against that republic by the Ottoman Porte, notwithstanding the assurances they have received of the contrary from a certain power, misled by the warm persuasions of the infidels. It is certain that the Turks find themselves under a necessity of entering into some war or other, to occupy their troops; it is also certain, that they have been for some time making great naval preparations, and purpose (especially to have a strong fleet at sea; and therefore we need not wonder that the Venetians are, in such a conjuncture, jealous of their safety.

The depredations committed by the Barbary corsairs in the Mediterranean, have struck such a terror, that the new duchess of Parma and Placentia, has declined making her passage to Italy on board the Spanish galleys, and is resolved to go by land through Piedmont, for which journey vast preparations are making, most of the great cities through which she is to pass, having determined to receive her royal highness with the utmost magnificence.

#### Extract of a letter from Paris, June 2. N. S.

There is much talk of a scheme that has been presented to his majesty for building as many ships of war in Canada, from 70 to 80 guns, as the court shall think proper, at the rate of 500,000 livres for each ship, at a medium, and provided that a certain number of able hands be sent over from our ports, to direct the Savages or Indians, that are to be employed in this work. We are assured that the merchants of Nantz, St. Malo, and other places, have also made proposals to the court, for building ships of war for the king's service.

Private letters from Nantz, dated the 7th of April, intimate, that they had received accounts from Pondicherry of what passed at that siege, very different in their circumstances, from those which have been published in England; by which it is pretended, that the governor, M. du Rieux, had gained a very considerable advantage, in a sally made upon the besiegers when they began their retreat, and that, by the warm fire from the place, some large ships were disabled and taken. These letters very much commend the conduct of the English admiral, and the courage of the troops, and seamen, till such time as their spirits were quite broke, by hardships and diseases. It is added, that the French lost near a thousand men, during the siege, and the blockade, and that they computed the loss of the English at eighteen hundred. They farther pretend, that on account of certain circumstances, the government have thought fit to decline publishing this relation.

Yesterday at noon a wager, of a very extraordinary nature, was walked in St. James's park, by a little girl of eighteen months old, for a considerable sum of money. The child was allowed thirty minutes to walk the length of the Mall, which is half a mile, but performed it in twenty-three minutes, to the admiration of thousands of spectators.

*Falmouth, May 8.* The prince Frederick packet boat arrived yesterday morning in 64 days from Lisbon, but left from Algiers, whither four cruizers carried her, and detained her twenty three days, under colour that the Captain named in the commission was not on board. They used all the people well, but condemned the money and diamonds on freight, to the amount of 25,000l. The Dey would have delivered up the effects; but the soldiers and men threatened to murder him unless he immediately divided it amongst them. The consul's chaplain is come home in the packet, with an authentic document of all that passed in the affair. They had taken a Venetian, laden a few days before at Falmouth. When they met the packet, one Israel, an Englishman, was on board her as pilot and linguist, who is turned Turk; it was by his means the packet was carried in, for he told the admiral, that the captain of the packet was not on board, and that the money and diamonds belonged to Jews, and not to English subjects. The people of the packet lost nothing, nor the passengers.

#### N E W - Y O R K.

*August 21.* Within a few days past we have heard of several robberies committed on boats going up and down the North river, by persons unknown: And yesterday about one o'clock, a man dressed in woman's cloaths was taken up in this city on suspicion, and committed to goal: He had been to church in the forenoon, in his woman's habit, which was neat and good; but in his bundle was his man's cloaths, very poor and mean: On his being apprehended, he pretended that he came from the